



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 30

DECEMBER 17, 1915

No. 51

THE HARRISON ANTINARCOTIC LAW.

DECISIONS BY TWO UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS CONSTRUING SECTION 8.

Two decisions by United States courts construing section 8 of the Harrison Antinarcotic Law¹ have recently appeared. This section makes it unlawful for any person who has not registered and paid the tax under the law to have in his possession or under his control any of the habit-forming drugs named in the act, and such possession or control is made presumptive evidence of a violation of the act.

The United States District Court for the Western District of Washington took the view that Congress intended to prevent the importation, manufacture, or sale of habit-forming drugs except as allowed by the law, and that the law should be so construed as to carry out this intention.²

The same section was considered by the United States District Court for the State of Montana about the same time. Judge Bourquin decided that section 8 applies only to persons who are required to register under the law. In his opinion he says that mere consumers of the drugs "are not within section 1, and section 8 does not purport to extend the registration and taxation features of the act to them, or to any one, but only to make unlawful mere possession of the drugs by any person of the classes by section 1 required to register and pay, and who have not, and to create a statutory rule of evidence."

The opinion in the latter case is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 3715.

MALARIAL FEVER.

RECENT APPEARANCE AT GALVESTON, TEX.

From a report by L. P. H. Bahrenburg, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

During the late summer and autumn of 1915 malarial fever was present in Galveston. This fact is of especial interest because cases of local genesis have heretofore been extremely rare, if indeed they have occurred at all within recent years.

¹ Public Health Reports, Feb. 19, 1915, p. 573; 38 Stat. L., 785.

² Public Health Reports, Dec. 10, 1915, pp. 3601, 3631.